

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2261.

ENGLISH FAR-EASTERN WAR RISKS HAVE INCREASED FROM FORTY TO SEVENTY GUINEAS ON THE TON OF FREIGHT



GENERAL KORNILOV AND HIS STAFF. (THE SHORT OFFICER IN THE CENTRE BEHIND THE GUN, RUSSIA'S MINISTER OF WAR, WITH OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL STAFF.)

KEPOIKA MAKES FIGHT FOR HIS COUNSEL FEE

With reference to the legal proceeding reported below, Treasurer Kepoiak said yesterday afternoon:

"Why should payment of my counsel fee be refused?"

"The counsel fee was paid in Mr. Cooper's suit against the Board of Public Institutions, and it was for the same firm, too—Kinney & McClellanahan. "Robertson & Wilder were paid \$2000 the other day for work done for the Territory.

"Suppose I refuse to pay warrants out of incidentals for the other departments, where would they be if the rule the Attorney General makes against me is established?"

"The whole trouble is that I am not one of the official family."

Treasurer Kepoiak has appealed to the Supreme Court from the refusal of the Auditor to draw a warrant for payment of counsel fee incurred in his suit to prevent the transfer of the waterworks and sewers to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Oahu and, incidentally, to have the County Act declared null and void. The text of the appeal here follows:

In the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii.

In the matter of the appeal of A. N. Kepoiak, Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, from the decision of J. H. Fisher, Auditor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Your appellant A. N. Kepoiak, Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, respectfully represents:

1. That he is the Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, and as such Treasurer is charged with the expenditure of the sum appropriated by law for the use of the Treasury Department of the Territory of Hawaii including funds appropriated for "Incidentals" of said Department.

2. That about the month of January, 1903, your appellant for the purpose of recovering for the proper payment of the same as Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii and for the payment of the same to the Board of Public Works of the Territory of Hawaii, and Andrew Brown, a registered agent of the Hawaiian Water Works, to restrain

BATTALION OF INFANTRY MAY REPLACE ARTILLERY

No information has been received by local army officers as to what infantry force has been designated to take the place of the 66th and 67th companies of artillery now located at Camp McKinley.

Captain McK. Williamson, depot quartermaster, and Col. McLellan, commandant of Camp McKinley, will probably receive their instructions in the first mail to arrive from Washington, there being no need of using the cable.

As infantry companies are smaller than artillery companies there is a probability that a battalion of infantry, comprising four companies, may replace the two companies of artillery. There is not enough barrack room to quarter four companies, but the overflow could easily be given shelter in tents. A battalion is a unit in the strength of a regiment, requiring a post commandant and a battalion staff.

CATHOLIC CHURCH OPPOSES CREMATION.

Cremation of the dead is not recognized by the Catholic Church, although in some instances in Honolulu, the burial of cremated Catholics has been performed by the priests of the local mission.

One of the fathers of the Catholic Mission, when asked what were the views of the Church regarding cremation, said yesterday:

"It has been the custom of the Church to bury the body, and it sees no reason why it should change the custom. The burial of the body represents, more or less, the burial of Christ, so that the bodies will later be glorified in Christ."

"Another reason is that cremation was begun in Italy, about forty years ago, by a society which was opposed to the teachings of the Catholic Church, and cremation was a part of the Society's methods to show its hatred of the Church. The burial of the dead is a moral teaching of the Church."

"Of course where the civil authority requires bodies to be cremated for public reasons, the Church does not interfere, and will bury the ashes according to the usual custom. But no Catholic can will that his body be cremated and if this is done the body will not be given a Catholic burial."

"During the visitation of plague, several bodies of Catholics were cremated by order of the government. In these cases cremation was not done according to their wishes, and we officiated at their burial."

MONTEREY GOES TO CANTON.

HONGKONG, China, Feb. 4.—The U. S. monitor Monterey sailed today for Canton.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The House today passed the Diplomatic and Consular Bill.

The Emperor and Elder Statesmen Confer and Reach a Weighty Decision.

Correspondent Jack London Arrested for Photographing Japanese Forts at Shimonoseki.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.—The reply of Russia to Japan has been sent to Viceroy Alexieff and should be approved of if the text will reach Tokyo on Monday.

TOKYO, Feb. 5.—The Emperor and the elder statesmen have been in conference and, it is understood, have reached a weighty decision.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Far Eastern war risks have increased from forty to seventy guineas to the ton.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.—The official feeling here is that Russia has offered Japan substantial concessions. Russia will not declare war but will remain quiescent until attacked.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 5.—Russia has chartered eighteen steamers to carry supplies to the Far East.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 5.—The Russian fleet has returned here.

TOKYO, Japan, Feb. 4.—The war sentiment in official circles is steadily increasing. It is now believed that war cannot be avoided.

LONDON, England, Feb. 4.—Dispatches received in London today state that 6,000 Russian troops from Port Arthur are reported to have attempted to make a landing at Chemulpo on the west coast of Korea.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, Feb. 4.—The families of foreigners living in Korea are leaving the country for Shanghai.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—The Russian reply will be delivered to the Japanese Minister tomorrow.

TOKYO, Feb. 4.—Jack London, an American war correspondent, has been arrested at Shimonoseki for photographing the forts.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—The Novoe Vremya publishes a bitter attack upon the United States, which it accuses of instigating war for the sake of excluding Europe from the Far Eastern markets.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, Feb. 3.—Reports received from Russian sources of information in the Far East are decidedly disquieting. It is stated that the Seoul-Fusan Railway has been occupied by the Japanese, who had taken guns to Seoul ostensibly to protect the Legation.

It is also reported that war will inevitably follow a refusal to accept Russia's response to Japan. Viceroy Alexieff is said to have the authority to declare war.

PORT ARTHUR, China, Feb. 3.—Seven Russian warships stationed at Port Arthur have left this port presumably to join the nine vessels of the outside fleet. Unusual activity is manifest in the army and navy.

Nine thousand troops have left their barracks here. Their destination is not known.

SAN FRANCISCO BROKERS SUSPEND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 4.—Balton Deruyter & Co., general commission brokers, made an assignment today. The liabilities of the concern are undetermined. Members of the firm attribute their difficulties to the crooked work of employees.

NEW SHIPBUILDING COMPANY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The shipbuilding case has been compromised by the organization of a new company, with a capital of thirty million dollars. Half the stock goes to Charles M. Schwab.

AMERICAN TROOPS LEAVE.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—The last American soldiers left this city yesterday. President Palma and cabinet attended the ceremony of lowering the United States flag from Cabanas fortress.

SAN DOMINGO INSURRECTION.

SAN DOMINGO, Feb. 5.—The insurgents have captured and burned San Carlos and are now fighting at Pajarito.

(Continued on Page 5)

HONOKAA TOWN MEETING FOR GOVERNOR'S BENEFIT

Hawaii's Executive Would Build Up the Party as Well as the Territory.

(Staff Correspondence.)

HONOKAA, Jan. 30.—A rousing public meeting and a visit to the coffee lands and homesteads above Honokaa were the features of the day spent in this village, the largest and probably the most progressive so far visited by the Governor's party. Honokaa is the metropolis of the Hamakua district and its people are well organized. Half a dozen large stores, a number of smaller ones, and several hotels and eating houses give the town a fine appearance of prosperity.

VISIT TO COFFEE LANDS.

Leaving Maunolka's house at six in the morning Gov. Carter, with Secretary Atkinson and Forester Hosmer visited the homesteads above Honokaa, being met en route by Manager Gibbs of Paauhau plantation and Guy Gere of the Public Works department.

The homesteads seem to be prosperous, although many of them have been deserted for the time being. Impassable roads are held responsible for the disincarnation of the homesteaders to live on their lands but this obstacle will soon be removed and the homesteads will be occupied again. The road to the three lots of homesteads was planned in a straight line, without regard to mountains and the path leads up an almost perpendicular precipice in places.

COFFEE CULTIVATION.

Nearly all of the twenty-acre homesteads have been planted in coffee and the trees presented a fine appearance. The cane is ripening rapidly and in a few weeks will be ready for harvesting. Some of the homesteads are also planted in cane which is doing well. The cane is sold to the neighboring plantations.

THE LOUSSIEN PLACE.

A brief stop was made at Loussien's coffee plantation where the party enjoyed some of the finely flavored coffee raised there. Altogether there are 1200 acres in coffee which is fast ripening. Seventy sacks of green coffee have already been picked and cleaned and shipped to market. Mr. Loussien expects to take off 3000 bags of clean coffee this season and the chances are that it will not be marketed at a loss as has been the case often in the past. There is a possibility now that the War Department may take a portion of the Hawaiian coffee crop and with the reputation the local product is making on the mainland the demand for it is growing rapidly.

THE TOWN MEETING.

Returning to Honokaa at ten o'clock a town meeting was held in the Lyceum which was attended by about a hundred citizens, the whites predominating.

Mr. A. Lidgate was chairman of the meeting and introduced Governor Carter to the assembled citizens. As few Hawaiians were in attendance no interpretation was necessary.

Mr. Lidgate in introducing the Governor said that it was the first time an executive had visited Honokaa and they were all pleased to meet him and to get an expression of his views.

Governor Carter said he was certainly pleased to see and meet the people of Honokaa. "I am certainly glad to meet all you pioneers, the men who have been foremost in building up the wealth and prosperity of Hawaii, the men who have done so much to raise the standard of living in the Islands. I admire greatly the way you have met the many difficulties which you have encountered. I hope to make this visit an annual affair and to see you every year (applause) and I do not want you to be afraid to come and meet me, and point out any mistakes that I make and to offer your advice and assistance. One man can do little alone but with the support and assistance of the people a great deal can be accomplished.

"What I have already seen has convinced me that there is a great amount of work to be done in building up the government and in changing the conditions of the past. It seems that in the building of roads in the past a good deal of money has been wasted, the money put on roads has flown into the sea. We want to change all that—for every dollar spent we want a dollar's worth returned. We don't want any money wasted through graft or fraud—and we don't want any money expended honestly and allowed to run into the sea."

"In the political field I stand as a Republican (applause) like our great President, for I believe that no gentleman has ever occupied the executive chair more fearless or more honest than President Roosevelt. When I go out among the people and say these things I know I am opposing the traditions of the past, but I believe also that no government can be successful without the support of party organization. And I propose to give to Republicans positions at the disposal of the administration. By this I don't mean to make positions. I do not mean that politics shall be the first consideration for efficiency is always counted first and politics second, but politics will not be entirely disregarded."

Governor Carter said also that he wanted the men of the community not only with their contributions to the campaign fund but also by personally

MRS. WILCOX LECTURE AT PUNAHOU WINS OUT

Cases Tried Yesterday Before Three Judges.

In the trespass case of Theresa Owana Wilcox vs. Q. H. Berrey, the jury yesterday afternoon returned the following verdict:

"We the jury in the above entitled cause find for the plaintiff and against the defendant in the sum of \$159.60 damages, but we do not think the defendant had any malicious intent."

Exceptions were noted by the defendant, with notice of motion for a new trial.

Mrs. Wilcox sued Mr. Berrey for \$300 damages in the District Court, on account of his assigning an old judgment against her which included a debt to the Hawaiian News Co. which her husband, the late Robert Wilcox, had in the meantime settled.

District Magistrate Dickey gave judgment for the defendant, from which the plaintiff appealed to the Circuit Court and a jury.

OTHER TRIALS.

Orpheum Company, Limited, vs. J. Oswald Lutted, assumption, is on trial before Judge De Bolt. C. W. Ashford for plaintiff; E. A. Douthitt for defendant. The following jurors are sitting: Henry Cook, C. J. Ludwigsen, Joe Aea, J. C. Axtell, D. J. Stine, Geo. Dillingham, Chas. Kapule, John R. Monk, Starr Kapu, John Andrews, Jos. Andrade and S. K. Ak.

Capital Building Co. (J. J. Egan and Philip Frear) vs. Henry Waterhouse & Co. is still on from Monday before Judge Gear and a jury.

Judge Robinson was engaged all yesterday, continuing this morning, with the jury waived trial of Magooon vs. Kalei, partition, resumed from last week. J. A. Magooon and J. Lightfoot for plaintiff; Frank Andrade for defendant.

APPEALS.

Exceptions from the Fourth Circuit Court, Hilo, by defendants in the case of Territory of Hawaii vs. Funakoshi and Watanabe have been entered on the Supreme Court calendar.

Hyman Bros. vs. Sing Wawn and W. A. Whiting, exceptions from the First Circuit, has been forwarded to the Supreme Court calendar.

In the case of Southard, Hoffmann Jr., vs. E. B. Friel, the defendant before Judge De Bolt withdrew his appeal from the District Court.

Sheriff Brown Leaves for Hilo.

High Sheriff Brown left for Hilo yesterday on police business. While in Hilo he will try to make arrangements for the installation of the Gamewell fire and police alarm box system but the telephone people in Hilo are said to be blocking this by refusing the department free use of their poles for stringing the wires.

ATKINSON'S REMARKS.

Secretary Atkinson said that it was his duty to report to the President, the official acts of the Governor and he intended to do it. He was interested in the success of the administration and would stand shoulder to shoulder with the Governor in giving the Territory a business-like administration. "And I hope that you will send to the legislature experienced men who are in sympathy with us and who will work with us," said Mr. Atkinson. He said that they hoped to stop reckless expenditure of money on the part of road boards. Conditions are changed, times are hard and the only way to get good times was to make every dollar that was spent show. Since the first of the year the government had saved a tremendous amount of money by cutting off needless expenses.

WANT A RESERVOIR.

Mr. Kaiser, a German citizen, said he had been a resident of Honokaa for sixteen years, and wanted to say what was most needed, was a reservoir. The people of the village had no water to drink, in the last drought he had sold water to the people at twenty-five cents a tin. "The people, they think I make bushels of money, but it was not so," said Kaiser. "I nearly got broke but they don't believe it." Mr. Kaiser said that they wanted \$20,000 for a water system. The homesteaders up above had been compelled to beg and steal their water and to fight for it, but still could not get enough.

Guy Gere was called upon for a statement of the appropriations made for the district by the legislature, and read off a list showing over \$50,000 at the disposal of the government, not counting an appropriation of \$42,000 for a new road in the loan bill. There was a long discussion of roads, the consensus of opinion being that the main road—Kukulau to Ootaka—should be built first. The Waimea road will next be built.

Mr. Loussien wanted a road through from the homesteads. He said a good many of the homesteaders had left.

"What is the political complexion of those people, Republicans?" asked the Governor.

"Willing to be," replied Loussien.

Manager Gibbs of Paauhau said that Hamakua always got appropriations but that the work was always left undone. The Governor replied that the remedy was for the people to send a legislature that would appropriate no more money than there was to spend and the Governor would then have no discretion, he would have to build what the legislature ordered.

Governor Carter said that he did not believe that Mud Lane could be abandoned altogether. Mr. Kaiser thought it should be. He told of how he had been unable to drive a team through that road; he had an empty wagon and fifteen mules hitched to it, but could not pull through. "Me and my bullock teams made all the roads around here," said Kaiser. "We get a new road, but it is a connection with a road that is no road; they tell us that mud is good enough to fill the roads for us and tell

L. M.

"Please, mother says, can you let her have a 'arf ounce of this ere radium she've read so much about in the paper?"

Punch.

Mrs. Mary R. Smith of Stanford Talks.

A large and representative gathering of the thinking people of Honolulu was present in Pauahi Hall at Punahoa College last evening to listen to an interesting and valuable address by Mrs. Mary Roberts Smith, of Stanford University, on "The Subjective Causes of Poverty in Cities." The unusually large audience attested to the merit of the subject and the lecturer's growing popularity in educational circles of Honolulu.

The lecture was given under the auspices of the Young Men's Research Club, and was the first of a series of three to be given by Mrs. Smith under the same auspices.

One of the most pertinent statements made by the talented educator was that no charity can ever be of any permanent value which does not stop the causes of poverty. To prevent sickness, which was one of the primal causes, fresh air and good water must, among other things, be supplied. To stop intemperance, another deep rooted cause, the charity worker must ascertain why people drink and supply something else if possible.

In opening her subject Mrs. Smith said one question which is often put to her is, what is sociology? Her answer to that broad and very general question is that sociology is a very modern English-American outgrowth of the subject of economics. Economics is confined largely to the study of world production and distribution of commodities and goods. That is what is generally taught in the universities under the title of economics. Sociology has only recently come to be a respectable subject. Sociology, roughly speaking, is the study of man in association, the reaction of the individual actions of men upon one another when they form society. If Robinson Crusoe were on his island all alone, it would be impossible to develop sociology, but as soon as you have him acted upon by Friday then we have what is called sociology.

Sociology is divided into two great fields of study. One of them is theoretical, embracing the principles of sociology, and the other is applied sociology, or philanthropy.

Theoretical sociology investigates the remote and fundamental causes of man's action in association, while applied sociology deals with immediate causes, and attempts to find remedies for pathological conditions. These conditions are not ideal. Applied sociology goes further than to investigate the causes. It suggests remedies. This the speaker more clearly pointed out by suggesting chemistry, wherein certain results are obtained from certain combinations, or causes. Applied chemistry is directed, for instance, to the dyeing of materials, the making of salt and soda, etc. That is practical chemistry.

The basis of all charitable work is to make a diagnosis of the causes and then to proceed to find a palliative. Charity in earlier times was almost wholly ameliorative. This is typified in the middle ages when the practice of medicine was ameliorative, done entirely by the monks and nuns. In the history of the time nothing is found giving reasons why one man should be rich and the other poor. There was absolutely no study of these matters. In the 19th century the world began the task.

Charity of the ameliorative sort was considered right. In the eighteenth century there was a tremendous human effervescence, with political upheavals. In short, it was the effort of the common man to make himself heard on the one hand, and the question, on the other hand, of ascertaining how far his rights extended. There was an extraordinary impetus given to humanitarian effort by the breaking down of political, social and religious barriers.

The first attempt to ascertain the causes of poverty were made by Malibar. In America, Henry George, the Single Tax theorist, continued the investigations. The first discussion of the causes was purely philosophical. Since the middle of the nineteenth century there has been an enormous increase in the number of scientific and practical workers among the poor, whose first-hand knowledge affords a more accurate basis for conclusions.

The world has never before seen such an expansion in philanthropic effort as is going on in England and America. The growth of Christianity, the speaker contended, has produced an extraordinary development of humanitarianism.

It is not true that the poor are unworthy, any more than that the rich are worthy. Men have given to charity all out of proportion to their substance, and this to the poor had been a hindrance rather than a help, and has produced pauperism.

Representative Fernandez also called attention to the need of a schoolhouse in the Ootaka end of the district, where he said there were forty children who had to go three miles to Honokaa to school. Secretary Atkinson said that the school was provided for in the loan fund but that it did not good to make such appropriations unless a teacher was also provided for in the regular bill.

In concluding the meeting Governor Carter said he believed in providing schools in the Territory. He stated that he believed in the women of Hawaii and thought that when the Hawaiian women were in favor of a thing they generally got it.

A lunch was served to the party in the Lyceum and the party started on to Ootaka. On the way a stop was made at the Horner place where tea was served and the ladies of the district were received by the Governor.

This evening the stop was made with Manager W. G. Walker of Ootaka plantation who also spread a fine dinner for the members of the party.

L. M.

"Please, mother says, can you let her have a 'arf ounce of this ere radium she've read so much about in the paper?"

Punch.

Treasurer A. N. Kepokai gave notice this morning that payment of warrants on current expenditures account, excepting for salaries and pay rolls, will be deferred from date of yesterday.

Unpaid warrants will be registered and draw interest of five per cent per annum. In an interview with an Advertiser reporter, the Treasurer stated that this arrangement was indefinite in duration. It will therefore last until the Territorial funds are replenished from incoming taxes.

The most important observer of practical charity is Mr. Charles Booth who has spent his life and a fortune in understanding and describing accurately the poverty-stricken population of East London. His six volumes contain accurate statistical and social descriptions of rent, food, clothing and living expenses, of wages received and kind of labor done, of sanitary conditions and social environment of thousands of working families.

In the United States the first observer and writer on a large scale was Prof. Amos G. Warner whose book on American charities is now a classic of phil-

anthropy. These men have been followed and supplemented by other workers and writers, so that now the literature of applied sociology is large, and adequate to the establishment of some important conclusions.

It has become evident that there are two great classes of causes tending to poverty and degeneracy, the subjective, or those inherent in the man himself, and the objective, or those inherent in the present organization of society. The most striking fact about the subjective causes is that the same causes appear in all the studies in both Europe and America.

There are five great causes of poverty, as follows: sickness, intemperance, sensuality, unemployability. These causes will vary however, in ages of persons. With aged persons there is a general breaking down because of illness which is the natural cause of premature old age. Sensuality as a direct cause will appear higher among women than among men because it is more serious with women. Intemperance is a form of incapacity. The classification was arbitrary, Mrs. Smith explained, but it was the only means to arrive at an understanding of human nature to get at some judicious action by classifying the masses of men into sections so that they may be more easily comprehended, much as one-pager money, ten pieces to a pile. That is the object of statistics. The causes vary, and no one cause operates alone. Mrs. Smith took for example a drunken husband. Going behind the cause of his intemperance it may be found that his wife has a violent temper and drives him from home on occasions until he finds solace in a saloon, and from being a moderate drinker he drank to excess. This resulted in the breaking up of the home. There were no hard and fast rules. The main causes are too often interwoven with minor ones.

The classification given by Mrs. Smith constitutes by far the greatest part of the characteristics of the poverty-stricken classes. The speaker discussed each of the causes at length, emphasizing especially their complexity and interdependence and quoting the old saying that "poor folks have poor ways."

The next name was "C. Macpherson."

"Here is a chance to do a good turn

for a fellow from the land of my ancestors," thought the Scotch judge.

But the alleged Scotchman turned out to be a Porto Rican. However, the judge detected that he had been associating with the Scotch considerably during the previous night and considered that his entertainment was worth about three dollars and the regulation costs.

Then "Mary Morris" alias Mrs. J. H.

Love, appeared to answer to three charges of assault and battery. She was an attractive looking woman. It appeared that Mary had been in a rough house in which she had more or less battered the persons of Miss Ann Chuck, Mrs. Jos. Vierra, and Mrs. Lapanana. There were four nationalities represented in the trouble and according to all accounts it was interesting. Mary found one of the women wearing a new shawl. She had missed a lap robe and declared that the new shawl had been made from the lap covering. She charged the ladies with this offense and the public followed. Judge Linday made it five dollars and costs.

Farm Corian appeared. He is not

one of the original small farmers but is a sleek-looking young Chinaman. He had been a shareholder in the Fidelity Insurance Company. Another Chinaman had said naughty things concerning the Fidelity. Arguments ensued and Farm Corian had refuted the other fellow's arguments by a vigorous use of his fists. He paid a dividend of five dollars to the court.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination on February 17-18, 1904, to secure eligibles for the following positions:

1. To make certification to fill eighteen vacancies in the position of copyist (male), at \$300 per annum, in the Bureau of Pensions, and other similar vacancies as they may occur, for which applications will be received until the hour of closing business on Feb. 16th, 1904.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination on February 24, 1904, at the places mentioned in the accompanying list, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill eighteen vacancies in the position of copyist (male), at \$300 per annum, in the Bureau of Pensions, and other similar vacancies as they may occur, for which applications will be received until the hour of closing business on Feb. 23rd, 1904.

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The first attempt to ascertain the causes of poverty were made by

A NEW WAY TO STOCK UP

How a Hardware Co.'s Concern Was Robbed.

Tim Chan, bookkeeper for the Chinese hardware company of Sing Chan & Co., King street, Palama, was arrested last night and held by the police under heavy bail on a charge of grand larceny. The incidents leading to his arrest as told in the charges filed against him by L. S. Dillingham, manager of the Pacific Hardware Company, and Percy Benson, treasurer of the same company, make a novel story. Tim Chan is alleged to have used a young half-Chinese boy, William Ayau, who is employed as a clerk in the Pacific Hardware Company's store, in carrying out a new game.

In the presence of Manager Dillingham and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, last night, Percy Benson, treasurer of the company, made the following statement concerning the affair:

"For about five months," said Mr. Benson, "this boy, William Ayau, a clerk in the store and a son of a Chinaman who has been a trusted employee of the company for about twenty years, has been taking a certain number of original entries of charges against Sing Chan & Co. every month before they were entered on the ledgers of our company and also taking the sale tags and the bills made out by our billing clerk of goods sold to Sing Chan & Co., and selling them to the Chinese firm. He would take this bill and the original sale tag to the firm of Sing Chan & Co. and for a small proportion of the amount of the bill would receipt it in full and surrender the original sale tag to them as a guarantee that no charge for the goods would be entered against them upon our books. The boy would keep the money he received from Sing Chan & Co."

"When a quantity of goods sold at wholesale in our store is ordered the selling clerk makes out a tag, showing the quantity and the price. This card then goes to the shipping room. The goods are made up and the tag is then sent to the billing clerk. The clerk makes out a bill which is sent with the goods. Then the tag goes to the manager, Mr. Dillingham, and after he looks it over it is the duty of young Ayau to take all the tags for the day and arrange them in alphabetical order and take them to the bookkeeper. However, before taking them to the bookkeeper young Ayau abstracted nearly all of the tags and bills of the Sing Chan Company. He then took them to the debtors, collected a small amount of the bill for himself, recited the bill in full, and turned over to them the sale tags, thus destroying all of our record concerning the sale except the receipts which our dray drivers took when delivering the goods."

"During the last month Mr. Dillingham noted that the tags concerning goods sold to the Sing Chan Company seemed to indicate heavy purchases on their part. He looked up the ratings of the firm and at the end of the month asked the bookkeeper concerning their account. By referring to the ledger he found that they were charged with but a small amount in comparison with the goods he remembered had been shipped them. He became suspicious and this afternoon called in Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth. Mr. Dillingham then got the receipts which had been taken by dray drivers for the amount of goods delivered during the month to the firm and found that a wide discrepancy existed between the amount of goods they were charged with on the ledger and the amount they had actually received for. On investigating, the boy was called in and after a few minutes admitted that he had been doing as I have previously outlined. The boy was frightened. We had a bill in hand then for \$11 against the Sing Chan Company. This bill was given to the boy. We also gave him the original sale tags. Then he went to the Sing Chan Co. Mr. Chillingworth, Mr. Dillingham, and myself accompanied him. When we reached the store we stayed outside. The boy entered, handed over the bill, the original evidence of the sale, received twenty-five dollars, and then recited their bill for the whole \$11. As he came out of the store we en-

tered. The bookkeeper, Tim Chan, had the documents in front of him. Mr. Chillingworth immediately arrested him. He declared he had simply paid the \$25 on account and made no effort to explain why he had received a receipt in full and the original tag of the sale."

Mr. Dillingham stated that from the evidence they had already secured they thought that the firm's loss through this swindle was considerable.

SHE ASKED TO BE LOCKED UP

A ragged specimen of humanity faced Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth yesterday afternoon. She was a little native girl. She did not state her age but perhaps she was fourteen. She had a sad little face, and this bore two heavy black rims around the eyes. She wanted to be locked up for the night. She was guilty of no crime but thought she ought to be locked up to restrain someone else from committing a crime. And she made a very pathetic picture. A Chinese second-hand dealer would have been unwilling to give more than twenty cents for her entire outfit of dress.

This was Lizzie Aikoni. She said that her father had given her a cruel beating. He had whipped her badly. Her black rimmed eyes were ample evidence of this fact. She wanted the Deputy Sheriff to have her committed to the Girl's Reform School for the remainder of her minority.

The Deputy Sheriff told her he could not do this. He advised her to go home. At five o'clock when the general offices of the police station closed she was still hanging around.

She made a final appeal to be locked up for the night so that she could at least have a place to sleep where she would not be beaten.

Then Chillingworth took her to "Jack." "Jack" was on duty as receiving clerk. "Lizzie Aikoni," said the deputy. The name was written on the blotter. Then he simply said "Investigation" and the turnkey took her below. And Lizzie looked very happy as she smiled back just as the jail doors were closing on her slim retreating figure.

TEN DOLLAR" CLUB HOUSE FOR SALE

The headquarters of the famous "Ten-Dollar-Club" of Japanese procurers, is to be sold under the hammer shortly. The building is on Liliha street above School street, on the Ewa side. It is a large structure, built originally by Matsuda of Iwilei fame.

The building has had a checkered career, and its end comes with the imprisonment of the men who comprised the "Ten-Dollar-Club." The building was used to house the women who were held or owned by the club, for living quarters by day. At night the women were sent to various places about town, principally Iwilei.

GAMBLERS PAID GOOD WAGES

The gambling houses down town which hurriedly closed up on Tuesday on learning that a raid was planned, are said to have been doing a big business. A young man who seems to have some knowledge of the men who ran the joints, said yesterday that business was so good that the assistants received \$6 a day.

FROM FRYING PAN INTO THE FIRE

Ventura Garcia is in the toils again. He is a Porto Rican who secured his freedom from trial on a charge of larceny on Tuesday by informing the police that he had seen the escaped convict, Pedro, and would assist the police in capturing him.

On Tuesday night while searching Iwilei for Pedro Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth met Garcia. He asked him what he was doing there. He said he had visited a friend and was then on his way home. He also stated that he had met Pedro and that the latter had attempted to stab him. A few minutes afterwards a Japanese was robbed of \$15 at the spot where Chillingworth had seen Garcia. The police found Garcia in Kakaako and his victim identified him as the robber. Garcia will see Judge Lindsay in the police court again this morning.

New Gospel Mission.
Ed. G. R. Penney, who has been doing missionary work in the West Indies and British Guiana, on the lines of the Four-Fold Gospel, Christ, our Saviour, Sanctifier, Healer, and soon coming King, will open a New Gospel Mission tonight on Beretania street near the corner of Emma street, next door to the Perfection Bakery. Meetings will be held every night, except Saturday night, at 7 o'clock and on the Lord's day at 10:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. Seats free. All are invited to attend. Come and hear the gospel in its fulness.

RODRIGUEZ THE PORTO RICAN IS HERE IN TOWN



Pedro Rodriguez, the desperate Porto Rican who escaped from Oahu Prison.

The many vile dens of Kakaako were scoured from top to bottom last night by the police in a search for Pedro, the desperate Porto Rican conylist, who had been seen in town.

Last evening two Porto Rican boys were standing on the railway station corner of King street. Pedro jumped off an electric car, coming from Kalihi. He saw the boys and gave them each a quarter telling them that they were to say they had not seen him. Then he had a "tough reputation" among toughs, and such a reputation is a pretty fierce one.

But when Pedro was sent to prison conditions changed. With him safe behind the bars every Porto Rican in Kakaako was anxious to get his cached treasure. There was an immediate demand at Fischer's for Pedro's former room. This was a little place about seven feet square. It has no ventilation except what is afforded by a small door yet the call for the room was unanimous. A pair of Porto Ricans would rent the room of Fischer.

They would then lock themselves in and put in a week's time searching every nook and corner of the place in an effort to find the treasure. When they left the room they would be shadowed by other Porto Ricans who wished to learn if they had got it. In this way the room has been constantly occupied by Porto Ricans since Pedro reigned there. The treasure has not been found.

When Pedro escaped from Oahu Prison on every one of those Porto Ricans faded out of sight. They were afraid Pedro might kill them if he knew they had been searching for his fortune.

Last night many Porto Ricans visited the police station. They had clues to furnish and of course wanted pay for them. The following dialogue, conducted in a whisper between a Porto Rican and a police officer shows about what the stories were they told:

"You see Pedro tonight?" was the query.

"Yes, I see Pedro. I find him for you. You pay cash. Then I go coast quick."

"How was Pedro dressed?"

"Coat, no not like yours. One other kind. Pants, no not white, some other kind. Shoes, no not black, some other kind. Hat, no not old hat, new hat. I get you Pedro all right. You wait. Don't trust that man with straw hat. He Pedro's friend. You best look him up. I catch Pedro. You know me. I catch one Porto Rican for you before. Sabe?"

"All right," responded the officer. It was useless to say anything more.

But the police scoured the whole place. They took charge of all kinds of Porto Ricans. They examined them and they looked them over carefully

(Continued on page 7.)

Reported to Have Come by Train and Trolley and Gone to Kakaako... Given Away by Boys to Police.

ARTILLERYMEN TO GO IN APRIL NEXT

(Special Cablegram to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 2.—THE ARTILLERY COMMANDS AT HONOLULU WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO FORT ROSECRANS, SAN DIEGO, CAL, IN APRIL NEXT AND INFANTRY WILL BE ASSIGNED TO TAKE THEIR PLACE.

DEFECTIVE PRESERVES

The Examinations of Food Last Month.

R. A. Duncan, Food Commissioner, reports to the president of the Board of Health having examined 83 samples of milk in January.

MILK BLACK LIST.

Of four samples examined at private request, two were found below standard.

Of the milk samples taken on the street by the milk inspector, two were found below standard. One was from a Japanese driver for Manos ranch, the other from A. Ludlow.

The following is the main portion of the remainder of the Food Commissioner's report:

DEFECTIVE PRESERVES.

The following brands of jams and jellies were examined with results as follows:

Currant Jam, "Alvarado Packing Co.," Alvarado, California, bought from T. Ah Ping, Beretania street, contains glucose.

Orange jelly, "Rose Brand," Santa Rosa Packing Co., Santa Rosa, California, bought from Wing Sang & Co., Nuuanu street, contains glucose.

Raspberry jam, "Epicurean Brand," H. Levi & Co., San Francisco, California. Bought from Y. Wo Sing, Nuuanu street, contains glucose.

Raspberry jam, "Cutting Packing Co.," San Francisco, California. Bought from Y. Wo Sing, Nuuanu street, contains glucose.

Blackberry jam, "Epicurean Brand," H. Levi & Co., San Francisco, California. Bought from Y. Wo Sing & Co., Fort street, contains glucose.

Strawberry preserves (in glass), "Tea Garden Brand," Pacific Coast Syrup Co., San Francisco, California. Contains glucose.

The following brands were found to be prepared with cane sugar without admixture with glucose:

Strawberry jam, "Code-Portwood Canning Co.," San Francisco, California.

Apricot jam, "Crosse & Blackwell," London England.

Currant jam, "Cutting Packing Co.," San Francisco, California.

Plum jam, "Long Syrup Refining Co.," San Francisco, California.

MILD FRAUD.

The above goods were on sale in the various grocery stores of the city and, while not all the brands of this class were examined, the results give an idea of the extent of adulteration in medium priced goods.

The substitution of glucose, a cheaper sugar, for the higher priced cane sugar, is an adulteration under the provisions of Act 50, Section 3 (b2), Session Laws of 1903.

Glucose properly manufactured is a healthful food and no objection can be raised to its use in food products, when sold under a label stating its presence. Purchasers of fruit products naturally expect the sweetening to be due to cane sugar, and when there is a substitution of a cheaper sugar, without the buyer's knowledge, a mild form of fraud is being practiced.

WATER FOR POI.

One sample of water from an irrigating ditch supplying a pol shop was examined for its fitness for that purpose. The analysis (given below) shows it to contain an excess of organic matter from vegetable sources, but, aside from this defect, it is fairly pure water, and may be safely used for that purpose:

Parts per million.

Free ammonia035
Albuminoid ammonia175
Chlorine	20.0
Nitrogen as nitrites	Trace
Nitrogen as nitrates	Trace
Required oxygen	7.35
Total solids	150.0

OTHER ARTICLES.

Two samples of wine were examined at request of private parties; no cause for complaint found.

One sample salt on complaint of private party was examined. Contained 29.6 per cent sodium chloride, with carbonate and sulphate in small amount. The sample is a very pure commercial salt.

Five samples of poi were examined for possible adulterants. No evidence of the addition of flour, or other foreign starch, or of mineral substances was found.

Russia and Japan.

What are the servants doing? Tell us if you can. Perhaps they are reviewing "Russia and Japan."

"Want your breakfast! In a hurry!" Oh, be patient, man. Listen to the servants' worry. "Russia and Japan!"

Be prepared for any outburst. "No sable! Me no can!"

"Punt punt!" is not the worst. "Russia and Japan!"

MORAL.

If you want your Advertiser, Do not send your man! Be yourself an early riser. "Russia and Japan!"

—Subscriber.

LIVE FISH PRIVILEGES

Request to Board of Health From Company.

Dr. W. H. Mays, presiding; F. C. Smith, Mark F. Robinson, John C. Lane and E. C. Winston, members; Dr. J. S. R. Pratt, city sanitary officer; C. Charllock, secretary, and Miss Mae Weil, stenographer, were present at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon.

EXECUTIVE ACTS APPROVED.
Changes in the pay roll to conform to the reduction of appropriation, as made by Dr. Cooper, president, were approved.

The president's action in granting Dr. E. J. Boyes a permit to visit the Leper Settlement, was also approved, together with his action on a matter presented to him in a letter from W. R. Cas- tle.

LIVE FISH INDUSTRY.

A petition was read from H. W. S. Edmunds, manager of the Inter-Island Live Fish Co. It asked for permission to establish not more than ten shops in Honolulu, also that street sales from vehicles specially prepared be allowed, for disposing of live fish by the company. The petition was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Winston, Smith and Robinson.

ADVANCING NEW ASYLUM.

A report was presented by the committee on the Insane Asylum, signed by Dr. Mays, Messrs. Smith, Winston and Robinson.

It approved of the present site for the new building.

It recommended that the Superintendent of Public Works be requested by the Board to call for plans, to be submitted to the Board, at an early date as convenient.

It recommended that the Public Works Department be requested to remove the stone crusher from the Asylum site at once.

The report was adopted.

Dr. Sloggett, superintendent of the Insane Asylum, was voted a member ex officio of the committee.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

A resolution with regard to cemeteries was, at the chairman's suggestion, deferred to a full meeting of the Board.

Dr. Mays, as chairman of a committee to consider a letter from the mainland about "clean paper money," recommended that the letter be laid on the table, as there was not much paper money used in this Territory. Adopted.

Mr. Smith, for the committee on four insatiable houses at Iwilei, was granted further time.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu.

H. T. Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Jr., Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION-RATES.

Per Month 8.50
Per Month, Foreign 7.50
Per Year 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00

Payment invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager.

FRIDAY : FEBRUARY 5

CRIME AND JUSTICE.

The pass to which technicalities and Judge-made law has brought the administration of justice in this country is shown by some comparative statistics presented by the *Argonaut*. It appears from these that while San Francisco in the fiscal year 1902-1903 had twenty-seven murders, four justifiable homicides and six cases of matricide, London, with 6,500,000 population, had during the same period, but twenty capital cases. Granting that San Francisco is the center of 500,000 population, that city, gauged by the London standard of one murder to every 325,000 people, has seventeen. As to the certainty of punishment, nine out of London's criminal twenty were hanged, four committed suicide and four were adjudged insane, while three are supposed to have escaped. In San Francisco, during the same time, eight out of forty-three were convicted. Looking further we find about 12,000 homicides in the United States during 1902 and less than four hundred legal executions. The statistics for Great Britain are not at hand but we may assume that the ratio, throughout the country, is not larger than it is in London.

The reasons for the differences thus marked down are many, but the chief reason lies in the quality of the law and the administration of the courts. In Great Britain there is no bench of appeal in criminal cases and the pardoning power of the King, which is amenable to the advice of the Home Secretary, is rarely exercised. To a man accused of murder the verdict of a jury is final; and knowing British juries as they do, criminals rarely undertake, in cold blood, to challenge conviction at their hands. In the United States everything works in the interests of the accused. He may appeal indefinitely, first to the technicalities which govern the procedure of trial courts; second to the laws which permit a review of his case by appellate courts and a final appeal to the Executive. The chances are so good, so mathematically good, that a well-defended criminal will not come to the gallows, that respect for the rights of human life has reached a very low ebb indeed. It is probable that there are more homicides to the million in the United States than there are in any European country and we are not sure but there are more than could be found in some Asiatic countries.

Whether the defects in American criminal practice can be cured while lawyers make the laws is an open question. The great preponderance, in legislative bodies, of the legal fraternity, has its good and bad sides. Generally speaking the lawyer makes the best law-maker; but it is undeniable that the laws he has framed are so open to litigation on technical grounds and that they have established such a complex system of justice, as to give the lawyers plenty to do at good pay. Naturally the profession does not want things made too expeditious for large fees. Appeals and counter-appeals are its stocks in trade; upon technicalities it feeds as the squirrel does upon its board. How to convert the lawyer-legislator to work for the good of the State in matters concerning his own livelihood becomes, therefore, an antecedent question of real importance when developing any plan, in this country, to make law synonymous with justice.

WANTED—A REGIMENT.

The commercial bodies of Honolulu could not use their influence to better advantage than by urging the War Department to establish a regimental post in this island. The Artillery is going away in April and Infantry is to be sent in its place. Whether a substitute of one company or more is intended; no one here knows; but there is a rumor out that a battalion will come. It might just as well be a regiment. This airy coast city on the mainland, the local authorities would make a regiment their objective and would give the War Department no peace until they got it.

It costs money to get new residents or tourists; but when soldiers come the Government pays the freight. If Honolulu can obtain more than a thousand strangers for the urging, that will be promotion work worth while and its cost won't be much.

Both President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft are inclined to listen to representations from the right people in Honolulu. Why not call them up?

The arrest of Jack London, who was photographing the Japanese fortifications at Shimonoseki, is not likely to affect the United States government. Mr. London was where he had no right to be. In all countries, including this one, the military power warns the man with the camera or sketching pad away from fortified points and if he breaks the rule he must suffer for it. Probably Mr. London will not be punished severely, though it might be, in the present state of Japanese opinion, that he would be denied the usual and necessary privileges of the war correspondent. Shimonoseki, where the trouble occurred, is at the western entrance of the Inland Sea of Japan and is a vital defensive point.

HAWAII A CIVILIZED.

Ten years ago last month, a speaker at Union Square, on the occasion of a political anniversary, said that Hawaii, though small, was sure to wield an influence in the development of the great Chinese empire, that from here would come ideas of freedom and progress which might, in time, work remarkable changes in the ancient system of misrule which existed under the dragon flag. The speaker believed that the equitable treatment of Chinese here was making them better, wiser and stronger types of their race than those brought up in the hostile air of California; and that from the New England sympathies and example of our dominating citizenship they would gain a political inspiration of which their own land, in time, would receive the benefit.

Since then Hawaii has become one of the acknowledged centers of the reform movement by which the dull and fierce autocracy and stupid conservatism of China is threatened. Here come the great leaders of the movement to organize and conspire. From here go funds to assist those who are still at work in the field. And now we learn that the brightest of our educated young Chinese are to be sent back to the mother country by the Chinese Reform Association to put them in touch with the present conditions of the empire so that they may help, the more skilfully, to improve its future conditions.

Such youths are already there in large numbers. Every treaty port and many interior cities contain them. "A Honolulu boy" is desired in all modern departments of Chinese activity and especially by large foreign commercial houses which require clerks and factors who have an Eurasian training and knack of tongues. Every year multiplies the number so employed. And it may be taken as a matter of course that wherever these young men go they will break down some conventional Chinese barrier and whatever seeds they plant will bear the fruitage of their foreign training.

No one can estimate the far-off importance to the Oriental world of what has been done for Chinese up-building in these Islands. Isolated though Hawaii is, like many other small and scattered places in the world, wrought nobly and memorably in the history of its times.

NEW THINGS ARE OLD.

Charles F. Lummis, the editor of a magazine published at Los Angeles, California, is a writer of unusual research and with a quaint and strong phraseology. He has delved extensively into Middle Age literature, and is publishing the result of his researches, and it is very interesting to observe, in important connections, how little there is in modern days that is absolutely new and original.

For instance, he has brought to light a book written in Latin by Ferrarius in 1646, published in Rome and entitled "The Hesperides or the Golden Apple," which is most elaborate, exact and nicely illustrated, and proves that in the cultivation of oranges, lemons, limes and other citrus fruit, no advancement whatever has been made in two hundred and fifty years. The methods employed in California and in Hawaii are the same that were followed at that remote period in Italy and in other countries where these fruits were raised. Even the naval orange has undergone no change.

Another example is in the modes of conducting mining operations, in which there has been great improvement but practically no alteration in the principles applied. In this respect Mr. Lummis was anticipated by a gentleman, now in Honolulu, who as far back as 1856, quoting from the Sicilian author, Diodorus Siculus, showed that, before the commencement of the Christian Era, on the confines of Abyssinia, gold was extracted from quartz by calcination, pounding and separation of the precious metal from the dross through the action of water. Of course the cyanide process is an innovation and machinery has been wondrously developed, but the principles of existing reduction and extraction are essentially the same. Mr. Lummis has found a rare book, "De Metallica," published in Basle in 1561, and written by Agricola, who in 1531 was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the mining district of Chemnitz, Saxony, which is one of the most complete expositions of deep and superficial mining that the literature of the world can supply and is replete with fine engravings that would almost answer for descriptive examples of mining in the Twentieth Century.

Among other things the accounts and illustrations of the bucket pumps in use before the Christian Era and of the varieties of suction pumps in existence in the sixteenth century, seriously detract from the claims of modern inventors.

The wise Preacher said that, when he lived, there was nothing new under the sun, and, when the darkness of the past is actually penetrated, evident confirmations of this philosophical truth spring up on every side, especially within the range of material things. But, even in the rich domain of literature, Shakespeare, the dramatic sun of the ages, derived much of his blazing light from the pages of the Bible and the mighty legends of the ancients.

The Southern California papers are full of tourist news and of the need of larger hotel accommodations. At Los Angeles the tourist visitation is running up towards the 50,000 mark. San Diego, which though having the best climate, gets comparatively few tourists through the Los Angeles barrier, is building a hotel to cover an entire block. There are three other hotels in the town and the seven acre Hotel del Coronado across the bay, to say nothing of a tent city and scores of lodging and boarding houses. All these are required to hold the tourists who "stop over" into San Diego from the metropolitan countries. The increase of "transient" rooms in San Francisco during the past year has been nearly 4000, and the cry is for more. Incidentally every accessible and productive county in California is getting home-seekers.

A CAMPAIGN MOVE.

The approach of a Presidential election is known by the petty politics that appear in Congress. One of the present signs is a privileged resolution in the House requesting the Secretary of State for information as to the number of horses, carriages and automobiles maintained at the expense of the Government by officials at the State Department.

The resolution recalls the row over Van Buren's introduction of a billiard table to the White House, the criticisms of Grant for keeping more than two horses and the periodical trouble over repairs of the Executive Mansion and the use of a gunboat to carry the President about. As Presidential elections approach it is counted a bad offence for the heads of government, in the richest country of the world, to enjoy the customary privileges of gentlemen or of men of their official rank.

So far as the State Department is concerned it probably uses all the carriages and automobiles it needs in its business. The people pay for them and expect to pay for them and yet do not know that they are doing so through any increase of their taxation. Periodical rows over such things are cheaply political.

THE CULEBRA TRANSFER.

It would be interesting to know why the European squadron of the United States has been ordered to the West Indies to maneuver. For such purposes the Mediterranean was at hand and in the sea the European squadron has maneuvered before. There was nothing local to keep it from doing so again. The question arises whether there is anything in our foreign relations, apropos of Panama or San Domingo, which has made it seem advisable to compel ventilation. The latter is something that ordinary comfort requires every day in the year. The trade wind temperature shows no cold and no extremes of heat. Bathing in some form or other is as common a rite as eating. As for variety of food there is enough to serve. Our chief task and it is a serious one—is of exercise. Most of our women are lazy and therefore "out of sorts" the men are more active and thus secure a better average of health.

It is a fact, however, that our tropical shortcomings may be remedied, while some of the northern disadvantages cannot be changed and others are so fixed in custom that they are not likely to be. On the whole ours should be the better average of health; and if Hawaii's statistics of mortality were made to include white people only, they would probably show, by comparison with those of any northern community, a lower death rate per thousand.

Note in this connection the longevity of the white missionary families. Owing to the presence of a vanishing aboriginal race, living in violation of sanitary laws and with a strong tendency to vice, and the presence of Asiatics, among whom some of the same conditions prevail, the local death rate is high. Nevertheless there are many northern places of low death rate, where the general conditions of health are not so good as they are in Hawaii.

The Merchants' Association acted promptly on the Advertiser's plea for a regimental post and named a committee to prepare a memorial to the Secretary of War. This memorial will go to Delegate Kubio, who will thus have the chance of his official life to get a big thing for Honolulu. Regimental posts are not assigned by Congress and if we get one it will be owing to the single-handed work of the Delegate with Secretary Taft. The latter has been here and appreciates as well as General MacArthur did the supreme need of putting Hawaii on a defensive basis. One point to press upon him will be that it is not necessary in this climate to wait upon the erection of barracks, as tent life is practicable here the year around.

The Merchants' Association acted promptly on the Advertiser's plea for a regimental post and named a committee to prepare a memorial to the Secretary of War. This offer to the public is to supply the leaders, workers and prospective office-holders in the Home Rulers will supply the votes. So far the Home Rulers are

thin. Their own appetite for office is such that they cannot brook the idea of a division of spoils, let alone the complete surrender of them which the Democratic fusionists prefer. Hence the Home Rule decision to go into the next political fight with the prize-ring ultimatum "Winner to take all."

The Democratic leaders of Hawaii want to get into the County offices as soon as there are any to obtain, hence their eagerness for fusion. The offer to the public is to supply the leaders, workers and prospective office-holders in the Home Rulers will supply the votes. So far the Home Rulers are

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HEALTH.

Take any of the published rules of

health and the main requirements are:

Ventilation and pure air.

Plenty of sunshine.

A moderate temperature.

Frequent bathing.

Variety of wholesome food.

Exercise.

No extreme self-indulgence.

HOW PEDRO WAS CAUGHT

Went Up the Road and Was Halted There.

After playing hide and seek with the police for a night in town Pedro Rodriguez, the Porto Rican convict, skinned out to the country again early yesterday morning. By this move he lost his liberty, for he was nabbed at Puuloa by the police. He was taken so quickly that he had no opportunity to use a long dirk which was found on his person. Immediately after his capture he subsided into the most innocent sort of a terror. He smiled at all and sundry, expressed sorrow that he had left the prison, and had a large number of fancy little stories to tell.

As stated by the Advertiser yesterday morning Pedro had spent the most of Tuesday night in Honolulu. He had been in the tourist district of Kakaako with Porto Rican friends but the search of his quartier by the police scared him so much that he went to Waikiki, where he took a hukuh to Palama. About half past one o'clock yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth learned that his quarry was in Palama. The police then made a hurried search of all the known resorts of Porto Ricans there but could not find their man. According to Pedro's own story he knew that the police were hot on his trail and before daylight he left Palama and walked to Puuloa.

Deputy Sheriff Fernandez of Ewa was also making a search for Pedro. He had his men posted so that he could intercept the convict if the latter made the journey either to or from Honolulu. Phillip, a part Portuguese officer and another officer named Peter were on watch at the Puuloa switch. Early in the morning they spied a man sneaking along the edge of a cane field about half a mile away. The man seemed to be approaching them so they hid in the cane and waited for him to pass. It was Rodriguez. He came along in front of them and as he did so Phillip pounced on him. Before the Porto Rican knew what had happened he had been pinned to the ground. He could make no resistance.

Officer Phillip telephoned to Deputy Sheriff Fernandez that he had his men and Fernandez went to Puuloa, took charge of the Porto Rican, and later landed him in the police station in Honolulu. On Pedro's person was found about eight dollars in money and he was dressed in clothes he had purchased from a Chinaman at Waipahu.

Pedro was an interesting specimen of humanity as he stood behind his cell bars and talked to an Advertiser reporter yesterday afternoon. He spoke a sort of pigeon English.

He said that when he arrived in Hawaii he went to work on a plantation at Waipahu. He liked the work and kept at it for about four months. Then other Porto Ricans who had been living in Kakaako went to him and told him of the great wealth of the Islands, of all the money that could be made by a young man like Pedro if he would join them in town. Pedro says he came into town and entered the big colony of vagrants at Kakaako. After that date he ceased to work. He declared himself an expert at "seven-eleven" and said that he had made much money in that way. Then he fell into the hands of the police and was sent up on a two years sentence for the burglary of General Miles' room.

This is the way he describes his entrance to Oahu Prison: "When I go there I say that I like see boat. I see Boss Henry. Then I say to him: 'Suppose you make all right for me go. I pay you five hundred dollars. I pay quick and go back United States on steamer. You never see me again. I stay another place from this. No more trouble. Suppose you take five hundred dollars. I go. What you say, boss?' Then Boss Henry he look very angry for just few minutes. I tell him he will strike me. But he smile an' say, 'Suppose you serve out your

"I Roughed It"

Many of us have to work hard all day long. We cannot care for ourselves as we would. No wonder our blood gets out of order, becomes thin and impure. This produces boils, eruptions, nervousness, indigestion, and great weakness.



AGED LADY IN COURT

Nonagenarian Is Asking \$5000 Damages.

Yesterday morning a native woman 80 years of age appeared in Judge De Bolt's court as a witness on her own behalf. Her cause was one of wrong alleged against three men. Lukka Kamakee is the venerable woman's name. The defendants are J. H. Schnack, Harry Juan and William Savidge. They were once found guilty by a jury of assault and battery for the same cause of action as appears in this case. That was their rough usage in electing the complainant from a house at Kapaakea in Honolulu. Judge Humphreys sentenced them with both fine and imprisonment. On appeal their conviction was upheld, but the Supreme Court mitigated the penalty to a fine of \$100 in each case.

Madame Kamakee is now suing the same defendants for tort, claiming \$5000 damages on account of assault and ejection. In her declaration she charges that, on November 21, 1901, while she was in her dwelling house at Kapaakea, in quiet and peaceable possession of the premises, the defendants entered the house at an early hour in the morning when she was scantily clad. "Then and there," she proceeds to say, "with force and arms and with the intention of doing said plaintiff great mental and bodily harm," the defendants did "assault said plaintiff and did cruelly beat, bruise, wound and ill treat said plaintiff, and did put their said defendants' hands upon the body of the said plaintiff, and did seize, hold and strike said plaintiff, and while so holding said plaintiff did violently pull, drag, lift and carry said plaintiff from within her said dwelling house into the yard thereof, and thence from end of the said premises; and further in aggravation said defendants and each of them did at said time remove said plaintiff's goods and chattels out of said dwelling house and off and away from said premises."

Pedro Rodriguez is now doing a short sentence in the dark cell at Oahu Prison as a sort of penance before joining with the other convicts. He was taken over to the prison yesterday afternoon after receiving a sentence of three months, given as a rider to his original punishment, as a penalty for breaking out.

When Rodriguez was ushered into Warden Henry's office yesterday afternoon he was the most abject Porto Rican seen here for a long time. He was "scared to death." He feared that the Warden would visit summary chastisement upon him as a penalty for his desertion.

"Well, I suppose you have had a good time while you have been away, Pedro," pleasantly remarked Mr. Henry.

Pedro hung his head.

"Did you sleep well of nights?"

"No answer."

Then the warden searched him and found some small change.

"Where did you get this money?" asked Henry.

"It's my money."

"Me have it hid. When I leave here I go get it. I get twenty-two dollars."

Then the warden asked him how much money he had hid. He declared that he had \$2,200 buried. He refused to say where it was buried and when told that two white men had watched him on the morning he broke jail and saw him go to the buried money he refused to believe it.

He said that no one had seen him.

He was then told that the white men would go and get the money as soon as they knew that Pedro was locked securely in prison but Pedro laughed at this.

He said that if white men knew where it was they could go and get it.

He had buried the money over thirteen months previously.

During all the time he had been in prison the money had remained untouched.

He was confident no one would find it.

He said that he had made the money gambling.

Through an interpreter Warden Henry asked him if he thought the sentence the Judge had given him would complete his punishment for breaking jail.

He said that was all right and that no one could give him more punishment.

He spoke in a very insolent way to Mr. Henry and laid down the law pretty sharply as to what a prisoner's duty was in prison.

Then Warden Henry took a hand.

He lectured the convict severely upon the crime of breaking out of prison and of breaking the rules laid down for the government of convicts.

Henry told him that he believed that he deserved a good whipping.

"Much better you kill me," replied Pedro.

"Judge say three months and that is all."

"Well," said the warden to the interpreter, "just tell him that Judge Henry will have a sentence to pronounce upon him later. Tell him that it will be a highly moral punishment that will effectively cure jail breaking."

Pedro heard the words and shivered

and then turned to the warden as if to make a threat.

Before he had time to do this he was bundled off to the dark cell.

In the cell the warden pulled off the clothes he had secured during his vacation.

They put a nice clean suit of stripes on him in their place.

Then Pedro broke down. He cried as if his heart would break.

Then the door swung to and he was left in absolute darkness.

If Pedro is a moralist he will easily realize during his stay in prison that it is much better to peacefully serve his time, take the \$2,200 which he has buried, and then make tracks for Porto Rico.

Dated Feb. 4th, 1904.

A. N. KEPOIKAI,

Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii.

(Continued from page 1)

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7. That your appellant is aggrieved by the decision so rendered by said Auditor and gives notice of his intention to appeal and hereby does appeal from such decision to the Justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, for such relief in whole or in part as shall appear just and reasonable in the premises.

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LUNA CLAIMS REWARD FOR CAPTURE OF RODRIGUEZ

P. N. Motos, a Portuguese luna at the Aiea plantation claiming the reward for the capture of Pedro Rodriguez. He is a man of intelligence, reads and writes English and tells a straight story.

"At 9:30 Wednesday morning I saw a man near the station at Aiea whom I thought looked like the picture of Rodriguez which I had just seen in the Advertiser. He went into the cane for a few minutes and when he came out he went into the shed and sat down. Comparing the face with the picture I was pretty sure of the man and I went over to talk with him. He didn't answer at first and I tried again, inquiring where he was going. He said to Walpahu."

"Do you work there?" said I.

"Yes."

"What nationality are you?"

"No answer."

"Are you a Portuguese?"

"The padre Portuguese."

"Then I knew he was not a Portuguese, for instead of saying 'padre' it would have been 'mio pae.' Then I said to myself, this is Pedro Rodriguez."

"How to capture him I didn't know. The Honolulu train was nearly due and the man began to walk up and down. I thought he was waiting for the train, but he started along the track towards Ewa. Then I telephoned for the plantation policeman to come down the track to meet him. As the train approached, the stranger went into the train. Pretty soon I saw the policeman coming down the road on a mule and I waved my hat for him to hurry. He came fast. 'Follow me,' I said, and went on into the cane. First I saw a mule the stranger had carried and then I saw him trying to hide. I made a grab and got him, the policeman also took hold and we took him to the station, where on searching, we found a dagger and \$8.35 in money. I telephoned the High Sheriff and he sent a policeman for the prisoner. Now I think I ought to have the reward."

PEDRO IN PRISON.

Pedro Rodriguez is now doing a short sentence in the dark cell at Oahu Prison as a sort of penance before joining with the other convicts. He was taken over to the prison yesterday afternoon after receiving a sentence of three months, given as a rider to his original punishment, as a penalty for breaking out.

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Dated Feb. 4th, 1904.

Your Sugar Crop

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammonium it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

Nitrate of Soda

(The Standard Ammonite)

fed to each acre of growing cane,

will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulle-

tins giving results of Agricultural

Experiment Station trials. They

are sent free. Send name on post

card.

WILLIAM S. MEYER,

Director.

12-16 John St., New York, U. S. A.

RODRIGUEZ THE PORTO RICAN IS HERE

(Continued on page 8.)

but there was no Pedro in the lot. All had seen Pedro and would hand him over to the police on the following day, would secure the reward, and would then sail merrily away to Porto Rico. They would swear to this on their honor and a stack of Bibles if necessary.

All over Kakaako, in all sorts of big and little ramshackle buildings were to be found knots of Porto Ricans who were eagerly discussing the Pedro case.

When the police dropped in on them by surprise they all smiled. Each man has a wide acquaintance among the police. Last night each had a story to tell.

Very few of the hundreds of Porto Ricans that could be rounded up during one night work for a living.

They live on their wits, perhaps on the wits of others, and yet secure a good living.

When arrested they never have any money on their persons but always seem able to find cash somewhere when it is absolutely necessary to have it.

And each Porto Rican was afraid of Pedro. It is said that he has a sufficient quantity of ready cash at his command so that he can hire his fellow countrymen to do most anything for him.

And each one of this army of vagrants was willing to be confidentially told a reporter that Pedro had told him he would kill the Deputy Sheriff and then the Sheriff, and sail away for Porto Rico.

If caught he would not be afraid to die for he would have had the satisfaction of having evened up matters with the police.

And all this terror comes from a mere boy.

Pedro is less than twenty. He has a reputation though that would put to shame that of the hero of any dime novel.

He is a small fellow and not possessed of great strength.

He is but seventeen years old, weighs but 130 pounds, and is but five feet, three and one-half inches in height.

But what he lacks in height and weight he makes up by fierceness of character.

His face is the face of a hunted man, and contains the flinty look in the eyes which

criminologists say denotes the desperado.

A prominent feature of his face is his long nose and a short chin.

There is a scar on the right side of his face and a vaccination mark on his left arm.

His hair is black and curly.

NEW DEPUTY TAX ASSESSORS

On his recent trip to Hawaii and Maui, Treasurer Kepokai approved the appointments of a number of deputy tax assessors.

William George Kailihui replaces both George H. Williams, resigned to take the sub-agency of lands, and R. A. Lyman, it having been decided to have but one assistant assessor there instead of two as heretofore.

Dr. Schwallie's appointment for Kau has been previously reported.

George Copp is the new deputy assessor for Makawao, Maui. He succeeds W. O. Aiken, who resigned to take Federal office as collector of customs at Kahului.

BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL PROJECT

The matter of completing the organization of a Bible Training school for Honolulu was taken up last evening at a meeting of the committee appointed for that purpose, and a plan was adopted which, it is believed by the committee, will eventually prove the solution of the difficult problem of supplying competent teachers for the Sunday schools and mission outposts of the city. The meeting was held in the parlors of the Y. W. C. A. and the majority of those appointed on the committee were present.

Owing to the large number of applicants for admission to the classes it was decided that two distinct classes, with two courses of study, would be necessary to meet all demands, but the committee was unprepared to complete the organization of more than one at the present time. This class will meet for recitations at the Kawaiahae church every Sunday morning at 9:45 o'clock, and the work will be in the hands of Mr. H. C. Brown, Mrs. H. C. Brown, Prof. Edgar Wood and Mr. Theo. Richards. Instruction will be given in the Biblical Bible History, Methods of Teaching and Singing.

It was decided that the second class

should meet in the Y. M. C. A. rooms each Saturday evening, thus extending the advantages of the school to those who are already teaching in Sunday schools.

This work, which will be from text-books supplemented by lectures, was placed in the hands of Mr. A. M. Merrill, who was authorized to secure the best instructors possible for the classes.

The committee formally resolved it

self into a board of trustees to have general supervision of the work, and

Mr. A. M. Merrill was chosen as president.

The name "Honolulu Bible

Training School" was adopted for the institution.

At the meeting last evening over

sixty applications for admission to the classes were received, and this number

will be greatly increased by the young

teachers who will take advantage of the Saturday evening classes.

EFFORTS TO SCARE A JAP WITNESS

Guard Baker of Oahu Prison has been discharged for smuggling into the jail a letter from Japanese in which Nakamura Tokue, a witness in a Japanese murder case, was threatened with bodily injury unless she should tell a story in court which would assist Funakoshi Tatsugoro in securing an acquittal.

Funakoshi is alleged to be an accessory to a murder committed by Watanabe, now serving a twenty-five year sentence at Hilo on July 21, 1902.

Funakoshi was convicted but appealed his case.

The woman Tokue was his mistress and testified against him during the first trial.

She is now being held as witness for the second trial.

It is also claimed that Japanese outside the prison tried to get a new Japanese steward appointed to Warden Henry in the prison and in that way be able to

administer poison to Tokue.

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ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Feb. 2.
Miss Mauna Loa, Simerson, from
Honolulu, Kona and Maui ports, with 5,000
bags H. A. Co. sugar, 1,000 bags coffee,
200 bags taro, 125 bunches bananas, 80
bunches onions, 105 hides, 25 bags awa, 21
bags butter, 18 pigs, 9 crates chickens
and 200 pkgs. sundries.

Miss Helene, Nelson, from Hawaii
ports, with 400 bags Cokala sugar and
200 bags Papaiaha sugar.

Wednesday, Feb. 3.
Miss Lehua, Napala, from Molokai
ports, at 6:30 a. m.
Miss Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai
ports, at 5:45 a. m.
Miss Nithau, Thompson, from Kauai
ports, at 6 a. m.

Thursday, Feb. 4.
Miss J. A. Cummings, Searle, from
Wahia, at 7 p. m.
Miss Wahalele, Piltz, from Kauai
ports, at 5:20 a. m.

Mr. A. T. Logan, Stinson, from Maui,
at 11 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, Feb. 2.
Miss Claudine, Parker, for Hilo and
way ports, at noon.

Miss Maui, Bennett, for Maui ports,
at 4 p. m.

Miss W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai
ports, at 5 p. m.

Miss Charles L. Woodbury, Harris
Brooks.

Miss Wahalele, Mosher, for Eleele,
Kauai, Waimea and Kekaha, at 1

Wednesday, Feb. 3.
Miss Mol Wahine for Kohalaale at
8 a. m.

Miss Lehua, Napala, for Maui, Mo-
lokoal and Lanai ports.

Miss Kauai, Kilkitat, Cutler, for Puget
Sound, at 9 a. m.

Thursday, Feb. 4.
Miss Nihau for Kauai ports at 5

Mr. A. T. Logan, Stinson, for San
Francisco, at 4 p. m.

Miss Wahalele, Piltz for Honolulu,
Makaha, Lahaina, Maalaea, Kihel,
and Makena, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Miss Kauai, Kona and Maui ports, per
Miss Mauna Loa, Feb. 2.—From Kauai:
Miss Lyman, S. M. Lillie, S. Sesser, R.
J. Henderson; from Kona: Jas. Up-
dike, J. M. Kamakau, Mrs. Lucy Mc-
Wayne, Miss Jaeger, Miss Henkenius,
Mr. Walter Hoffmann, Mrs. A. Cock-
burn and child, Mrs. F. J. Scott, Miss
A. E. Beard, Mrs. M. Motokobu, A. C.
Shull, Yamashiro, F. L. Leslie; from
Honolulu: Wing Fong, L. Ah Chew,
Y. K. Chang; from Maui: Hon. Sam
Moses, Miss L. Cockett, Kusakai, G.
H. Ficht, Tawenage and 58 deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Mik-
ihau, Feb. 2: Kauamakia, W. E. H.
Bennett, Mrs. M. Wright, G. Gainesburg,
W. E. Miller, P. Lay Shun and 26 deck.

From Molokai ports, per stmr. Le-
hua, Feb. 3: Dr. Boyers, J. W. Wil-
son.

Departed.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr.
Cline, Feb. 2.—W. B. Ferguson and
wife, H. Gorman, J. W. Waldron, Mrs.
G. Ross and child, Mrs. Jas. Scott
and wife, Mrs. E. A. Fenton-Smith, Rev.
A. E. Hall, Rev. W. H. Fenton-Smith,
K. M. Kanakau, wife and child, Mr.
Fitzhary, O. C. Lewis, Mrs. D. McIn-
tire, Archie L. Gage, C. J. Fisher, G.
M. Atwood, R. W. Shingle, F. H. Moore,
W. A. Cooley, Mrs. L. Kepokai, Chas.
Dekke, Rev. J. Kekip, J. Crozier, J. T.
McGraw, B. Waggoner, J. W. Kawai,
wife and 3 children, Rev. G. K. Lowe
and wife, Rev. Shim Yin Chin, Rev. C.
Hirayama, D. B. Kekuewa, Rev. Woo
Kee Bew, Master Goo En, Mr. Giffilan,
H. K. Isenberg, Mrs. J. M. Souza, Mrs.
G. V. Jenkins, J. W. Pratt, A. M. Brown,
Dr. Cooper, J. G. Smith, Jos. Marsden,
J. H. Fisher.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Maui, Feb.
2—Miss Gomes, A. E. Carter and wife,
A. H. Stabel, Jas. Kirkland, Fang Yau.

SAILING TODAY.

Miss Oregonian for Kahului.
Miss Mauna Loa, Simerson, for
Honolulu, Kona and Kauai ports at noon.

Miss Helene, Nelson, for Lahaina,
Kawailoa, Mabukona, Laulau-
kohoe and Hilo at 5 p. m.

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MORTUARY REPORT
FOR JANUARY

Deaths in Honolulu in January num-
bered 12, divided by nationalities be-
tween 21 Hawaiians, 9 Chinese, 9 Jap-
anese, 4 Portuguese, 8 U. S. A. and 2
other. Twelve children under one year
of age are listed, or nearly one-fifth
of the entire mortality. Two of the
deaths were non-residents. There
were four deaths investigated and two
coroner's inquests held. The monthly
death rate per thousand was 1.60.

The causes of death are thus sum-
marized by Registrar Lawrence: Fe-
male, 4; diarrheal, 1; dietetic, 2; consti-
tutional, 12; developmental, 5; nervous,
2; circulatory, 3; respiratory, 5; di-
gestive, 10; urinary, 2; reproductive, 1;
accidental, 1.

Forty-one marriages and forty birth-
es registered for the month.

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exactly know," replied the young house-
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WEDNESDAY IN COURT

Discontinuance of the Taylor Suit.

Orpheum Company, Ltd., vs. J. O.
Walton, Lutted, continued from Tuesday
before Judge De Bolt, went to the jury
at seven minutes to 4 p. m. yesterday.
A verdict for the defendant was short-
ly returned. Exceptions were noted by
the plaintiff, with notice of motion for
a new trial.

Capital Building Co. vs. Henry Wa-
terhouse & Co. is still on before Judge
Gear and a jury. This will be the
fourth day.

COMPLAINT AND ANSWER.

Madame Kaliau has brought an
amended petition for cancellation of a
deed against the heirs of the late
James Campbell, together with his
grantees, etc. As in the former peti-
tion dismissed without prejudice, the
complainant charges fraud and physi-
cal violence on the part of the late
James Campbell and Cecilia Brown, com-
mitted in the latter's office, to obtain
her signature to a conveyance to
Campbell of property at King and Ka-
malai streets.

Annie Kellett, P. D. Kellett, Jr., J.
Alfred Magoon, Emmeline M. Magoon,
Geo. H. Paris and wife, Dora P. Paris,
Margaret J. Lightfoot and J. Lightfoot
have already entered a demurral on
their own behalf to the amended com-
plaint. They set forth that the al-
leged fraud and duress would not make
the deed void, but at the most voidable,
and that there being no allegation in
the complaint that these defendants
were not bona fide purchasers from
James Campbell, for a valuable con-
sideration, the complainant by her bill
has ratified and confirmed the deed as
to them. Therefore they pray that
they may be dismissed with their rea-
sonable costs.

SALES CONFIRMED.

Samuel Woolley, administrator of the
estate of Makano, deceased, is author-
ized to deliver a deed to Lucy Kaliau
Henrikus and Edgar Henrique, con-
veying to them a certain parcel of land at
Nuuanu Valley for the consideration of
\$3,700, and to apply the proceeds less
expenses to the payment of the
mortgage indebtedness of the estate.

Judge Gear signed the order yester-
day.

Judge Gear yesterday signed an or-
der confirming the sale of the Puuola
Sheep and Stock Ranch Co.'s property
by the executors of the late E. C. Mac-
farlane to Samuel Parker and Annie T.
Parker, at public auction for \$26,000.

JUDGMENTS.

Judge Gear has given judgment for
plaintiff, against both defendant and
garnishee, for a total of \$125.37, in the
suit of S. White, plaintiff, vs. L. G.
Maitland, defendant, and O. R. & L.
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SUING ON BOND.

Judge Gear as successor of Judge
Humphreys, has brought suit against
Yee Chin, Lam Hong, also known as
Lam Hong, and Chew Man, also known
as Chew Mon, as administrator of the
estate of Yee Chew Fan, deceased, for
the recovery of \$300 together with in-
terest, costs, etc.

DIVORCE.

Judge Robinson signed a decree for
divorce in the suit of Lillian H. Young
vs. Thomas H. Young, for refusal of
maintenance and for cruelty. Libellee
is ordered to pay \$30 a month alimony,
costs of suit and attorney's fee of \$50.
E. M. Watson appeared for libellant.

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BIG COUNTER CLAIM.

In the suit of Oahu Railway & Land
Co. against Waihala Agricultural Co.,
the defendant has answered with a
counter claim of \$16,670.77, principal
and interest, on account of the pro-
portion of rental for upper Waihala
lands alleged to be due from the plain-
tiff to the defendant. It is contended
that the plaintiff's claim of \$4800 for
coal delivered to defendant has been
liquidated and paid by the counter
claim for rental just mentioned.

BUILDINGS EASILY REMOVED.

Lee Chew, answering the complaint
of William McCandless for injunction
against removing buildings from premises
on which lease is about to ex-
pire, claims that the buildings were
only erected as stables to house ani-
mals used in cultivating the land, that
they were never attached to the soil
and can be removed without injuring
the premises. He asks that the com-
plaint be dismissed.

MRS. MOORHEAD'S WILL.

Father H. Valentim petitions for pro-
bate of the will of Margaret Moorhead,
who died at Honolulu on January 30,
1904. The will was executed July 2,
1903, when the testator was of the age
of about 78 years, in presence of David
Dayton, Francis Stothard and Nellie
McLain. After payment of her funeral
expenses and just debts, she gives the
Roman Catholic church in Hawaii \$100.
All the rest of her estate she leaves to

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es registered for the month.

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